

## NEAR EAST, AFRICA

N. Y. Times

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REFUGEE WARNING  
GIVEN ON MIDEAST

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 4—The head of the United Nations aid program for Arab refugees said today that a curtailment of international assistance could have dangerous political repercussions in the Middle East.

The warning was given by Henry R. Labouisse, director general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, which has been caring for Arab families left destitute by the 1948 Palestine conflict.

In a report that will be considered by the General Assembly's eighty-two member countries, Mr. Labouisse said his agency's financial predicament was a cause for alarm and could affect the stability of the Middle East. The agency is helping 933,556 Arab refugees who are living in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the Gaza area. Mr. Labouisse is seeking \$40,700,000 for operations in 1958.

The nine-year-old refugee problem is regarded in United Nations circles as a major stumbling block to efforts to reduce Arab-Israeli tension and to restore peace in the Middle East.

The gravity of the refugee situation was underscored today by Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, President of the current Assembly session. He said in a radio interview that until the refugees were rehabilitated, their plight would continue to breed political unrest in the Middle East. Sir Leslie supported Mr. Labouisse's appeal to governments to give generously to the United Nations aid agency.

In his report, Mr. Labouisse said the great mass of the refugees continued to demand that they be returned to their old homes, which are now in Israel, and that they resisted any agency programs that they suspected were aimed at getting them to settle where they are. He said the Arab countries supported their stand.

Israel, on the other hand, has taken no affirmative action toward repatriating the refugees or compensating them for lost lands, Mr. Labouisse said. Israel's position has been that the Arabs created the conflict and the refugee situation. Israel maintains that for security and economic reasons she cannot absorb thousands of hostile and impoverished refugees, particularly when the Arab states keep up their economic boycott and harassment of her.

On this point, Mr. Labouisse said it was not possible to guess how many refugees would want to go back if they understood that conditions had changed and that their old life no longer existed. However, he maintained that no settlement could be

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## FRENCH DISPUTE REBELS

Lacoste Calls Guerrilla Data on Victims 'Extravagant'

Special to The New York Times

TUNIS, Tunisia, Nov. 4—

Robert Lacoste, French Minister for Algeria, has declared in a telegram to The New York Times that the figure given by the Algerian nationalists as losses inflicted recently on the French Army was "extravagant" and "erroneous."

The figure was published Oct. 31 in a dispatch from Tunis that cited nationalist military communiqués as the source.

M. Lacoste's telegram said the French losses last week in the Algerian guerrilla war were only thirty-eight killed. The insurgents' communiqués had reported more than 700 French soldiers killed in an "offensive" announced as having begun Oct. 20.

The French Minister added that rebel losses during the week were 457 killed. The nationalists said insurgent losses had been negligible.

It is extremely difficult for news men to obtain independent verification of military figures on either side in the Algerian war. French and insurgent reports have been at wide variance.

reached unless the choice was given the refugees, or "some other solution acceptable to all parties be found."

Mr. Labouisse's report emphasized the urgency of getting additional financial contributions for the agency, which is supplying daily rations, medical services, shelter and other welfare activities for the refugees. The agency's \$40,700,000 budget calls for \$25,700,000 for relief work and \$15,000,000 for rehabilitation projects that would get the refugees off the food ration lists and make them self-sustaining.

The United States and Britain together have contributed more than 90 per cent of the operating costs of the agency. The Soviet bloc has never contributed despite its support for Arab political positions and its policy of wooing Arab friendship.

By the end of this year, the director warned, the agency's working capital will be down to \$6,200,000—barely enough to cover costs for two months. He also asked the Assembly to contribute \$8,000,000 over budget needs to give the agency a reasonable working capital.

Fund shortages already have compelled the agency to abandon three planned vocational schools and two agricultural centers in Jordan and Lebanon and to close out a successful program for providing clothing for refugee children. The agency managed to keep other programs going, Mr. Labouisse said, but officials continue to regard the standards of feeding, shelter and clothing as inadequate.

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NASSER DISMISSES  
PET PROJECT HEAD

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, Nov. 4—President

Gamal Abdel Nasser has abruptly dismissed the head of his showplace, a huge desert reclamation project called Liberation Province, it was announced today.

The announcement of the dismissal of Magdy Hassanein, a former captain in President Nasser's revolutionary Free Officers Movement, followed a week of rumors that the President was planning a wide shakeup of the government ranks.

No official reason has been given for the dismissal of Mr. Hassanein who had been at the head of the project that has cost the equivalent of \$50,000,000 in the last five years and was expected to cost \$5,000,000 more in the coming year.

The giant project has been a social as well as an agricultural experiment. Hundreds of acres of desert land have been reclaimed and many peasants of the Nile Valley and delta have been moved out of ancient mud-hut villages and taught modern ways of farming, dressing and living.

## Disagreement Over Project

Sentiment has been mixed as to the success of the experiment. Many Egyptians have complained that its cost has been far out of proportion to its benefits.

The dismissal of Mr. Hassanein does not mean that the project is being dropped. It is being transferred from an autonomous administration under Mr. Hassanein to the Ministry of Agrarian reform.

Judging from comments in the Cairo press Mr. Hassanein is somewhat in disgrace. There have been veiled suggestion of mismanagement, extravagance and boondoggling.

Obviously under government inspiration, Deputies in the National Assembly, which resumed its sessions tonight, were prepared to ask a number of searching questions about the project. Newspapers predicted they would demand that Mr. Hassanein also be ousted from his seat in the National Assembly.

The Assembly also was preparing to look into reports that three Deputies had been given posts recently in the Liberation Province Administration in Cairo just as the assembly was undertaking an investigation of the project.

President Nasser also abolished the project's expensive administrative offices in Cairo and directed that its business be conducted on the spot. This may be one of the principal points suggesting that Mr. Hassanein had built up a large bureaucratic establishment that would consume much of the funds allocated to the project.

Authoritative circles predicted that President Nasser's

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SOVIET RESUMES  
MIDEAST CHARGESDeclares Turkey Is Moving  
Columns of U. S. Armor  
Toward Syria's Border

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The

Soviet Union today abruptly resumed propaganda attacks against Turkey with a charge that she was starting to move "hundreds of tanks" toward the border of Syria.

"Danger still threatens Syria," a Moscow radio broadcast in Arabic said.

"Turkish armed units are still on the Syrian border," it said. "Columns of hundreds of United States tanks and guns are moving toward the Syrian villages situated along the border."

The Russians had muted their noisy charges against Turkey since last Tuesday when the Soviet communist party chief Nikita S. Khrushchev, attended a Turkish embassy reception in Moscow, toasted peace and said that tension in the Middle East had eased.

The "war crisis" atmosphere evaporated in the United Nations General Assembly in New York. But today's broadcast revived the issue.

The Syrian questions still remain on the United Nations agenda, the Soviet broadcast said, "because this particular danger still exists."

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## Russia Enters Tea Market

Special to The New York Times

COLOMBO, Nov. 4—Demand

for tea was irregular at today's auction, where 4½ million pounds were offered. Increased buying by the Soviet Union, which entered the Colombo market last week, was the major feature and was responsible for the attractive price level for medium teas, which advanced by ten (2 United States) to twenty Ceylon cents a pound.

A number of similarly sweeping moves to clear out dead wood that has been piling up in his Administration.

The President has been so preoccupied during the last two years with crises involving international policy that he has been letting his aides watch over affairs at home.

Political circles in Cairo report that President Nasser has suddenly become aware that inefficiency and perhaps even corruption have waxed within his regime.

When President Nasser overthrew the monarchy in 1952 one of his primary aims was to rid the country of corrupt old politicians and business men who were driving Egypt to ruin. His foes inside and outside country have charged that some of those in the new regime have succumbed to temptations in negotiating contracts.

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RENOUENATING FRANCE

CONSTANTINE BROWN

## Danger in the French Crisis

U. S. and British Officials Fear Nation  
May Be Near Complete Collapse

Felix Gaillard is not likely to forget his thirty-eighth birthday, which he hopes to celebrate today by becoming Premier of the twenty-fourth government France has had since the war. The vote is coming later in the day and the outlook is auspicious since M. Gaillard has received promises of support from every party except the Communists on the extreme Left and the Poujadists on the extreme Right, both of whom he can well do without.

M. Gaillard, at 37, was the youngest Finance Minister since 1913. This was in the Bourges-Maunoury Government which was overthrown five weeks ago. It was M. Gaillard's vigor, courage and brilliance in that post which laid the basis for today's dramatic test. The French are not accustomed to entrusting youth with the serious business of running the country, but considering what a mess the experienced leaders have made of politics in recent years, a young man in a hurry would seem to be what France needs now.

Felix Gaillard is not one of the "angry young men" we are reading about or seeing on the New York stage. He is a man who is well adjusted to life, as economist, statesman, athlete and family man. Albert Camus, France's Nobel Prize winner who is not much older, might want to place M. Gaillard among his "rebels," a man who is not seeking a revolution but striking out against a particular unsatisfactory, established state of affairs, determined to change things but with a sense of restraint and moderation.

All of these qualities may bog down in the morass of French politics, where only the most skillful can stay on their feet for even a matter of three or six months. Youth is a relative matter. Think of William Pitt the Younger as Prime Minister at 24 or, for that matter, Napoleon Emperor at the age of 35—not that any invidious comparisons are intended. But a man of 38 is mature even if, in M. Gaillard's case, he is not very experienced.

French Premiers, at least, always come back. If Felix Gaillard is not President of the Council when his thirty-ninth birthday comes around he can count on it at some later date. There should be many happy returns of the day for M. Gaillard however one looks at it.

Both the United States and Britain are beginning to be seriously concerned and disturbed over the long-drawn-out political crisis in France. The third party to the Big Three alliance is in very bad condition, politically and economically. And the floundering, frustrating and apparently futile Algerian affair, where the nationalist rebellion still is uncrushed after many months and many millions, has all but canceled out France as a military prop to the free world alliance.

What has Washington and London upset is the increasing evidence that France is in immediate danger of complete collapse. If this happens, the possibility of a Communist coup is balanced only by the probability of an extreme Rightist coup. Neither, of course, is desirable to anyone, except the Russians.

Even if the machinery of the French Republic survives its present deadly sickness, the economy is, in the opinion of many experts, already beyond salvation. A resort to deliberate inflation is already evident; the printing presses are likely to be used to "solve" immediate needs, and that way lies certain disaster.

Worst of all, there seems to be no glimmer of light on the horizon. Former Premier Guy Mollet's second effort to form a cabinet seemed likely to succeed, but it did not, failing miserably on the same rocks of intransigence and stubbornness as previous ef-

forts did. Now there appears little likelihood that any politician of stature will try to perform the impossible.

There were hopes, now fast fading, that the realization of the impending debacle in the faltering nation would force the quarrelling political parties, groups and cliques, to unite for survival. Nothing is plainer than the inevitability of disaster if something is not done, and done quickly. Even if a unity cabinet emerges in the next few days, its task will be so formidable, in view of the deterioration of every aspect of French order and system, that it, too, may quickly fall.

A French economic and political collapse will mean immediate trouble for all Western Europe. The nations outside the Iron Curtain have so securely integrated their economic ties since the end of World War II that a runaway French inflation, for example, would rock the economies of every nation, including Britain and to a lesser extent the United States. It would bring unemployment, a sharply lower standard of living, a heavy drop in international commerce and severe monetary confusion to every nation in Europe almost immediately.

Possibly even worse to contemplate is the damage a French collapse would do to the free world's political alliances. With the NATO Council meeting slated for December, and the probability that this NATO meeting will be the most important

ever held since the organization's inception, a prostrate France would doom chances for a badly needed strengthening of the West's defenses.

It would seem, too, that Paris might as well write off Algeria right now. It is already too late to work out another compromise such as the one that failed of passage in the National Assembly and brought the downfall of the Bourges-Maunoury cabinet. The Algerian nationalists, fully aware of the French plight, will now hold out for nothing less than complete independence. If France does not gracefully grant it, there will be continued fighting, continued bankruptcy, and ultimate disaster. Indo-China and its futility will be as nothing compared to the loss of Algeria under such circumstances.

Internally, a Rightist coup setting up a strong-man regime would give more aid and comfort to the Communists than any other thing. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the French Reds would deliberately aid and support a Rightist, fascist-type dictatorship in the certain knowledge that this would be the most damaging to the West. A Communist coup would bring certain action from the other nations of the free world. But a Rightist coup, the Reds reason, would only sow confusion and set the stage for Communist gains in the very heart of the Western alliance.

It may be too late to save the French Republic. If it is not, there is no time to lose. And somehow there will have to be changes that will rule out the "splinter groups" that involve a great nation in ruin.

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### SCIENTISTS CHOSEN FOR BONN COUNCIL

Special to The New York Times.  
BONN, Germany, Nov. 1—

The West German Scientific Council began taking shape today with the publication of a list of sixteen leading scientists nominated for membership.

The list, prepared by three leading research organizations, is to be submitted to President Theodor Heuss for approval next week.

In addition to the sixteen scientists, President Heuss will appoint six members who are to be nominated jointly by the Federal and state governments. The Federal Government also will delegate six of its own representatives, while the eleven

West German state governments will name one representative each to the council.

The council is expected to begin functioning before the end of the year. Its main task will be to vitalize and coordinate West Germany's efforts in the field of scientific research.

The sixteen scientists, all professors, chosen were:

Otto Hahn, president of the Max Planck Society; Gerhard Hess, head of the German Research Society; Gerd Tellenbach, president of the National Conference of University Rectors; Helmut Coing of Frankfurt University; Werner Weber of Goettingen University; Karl Schiller of Hamburg University; Paul Martin and Theodor Klausner of Bonn University; Wolfgang Bargmann of Kiel University; Ernst Schmidt, rector of the Munich Technical High School; Walter Gerlach and Adolf Butenandt of Munich University; Kurt Kloppel of the Darmstadt Technical High School; Wilhelm Bader of the Stuttgart Technical High School; Emil Woermann of Goettingen University and Professor Reiser of Tuebingen University.

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### French Seek World Bank Loan to Exploit Mines

PARIS, Nov. 1 [Reuters]—

The World Bank is studying a French request for a loan of between 30 and 60 million dollars to help finance the exploitation of rich iron ore deposits in Mauritania, a French colony in northwest Africa, a bank spokesman said today.

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